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SOURCE Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 6, p 93INSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH USSR  
ON THE TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY

The following is the full text of an article in Zhurnal  
Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 6, June 1953.]

The Ministry of Public Health USSR has confirmed an instruction on the treatment of adults suffering from acute and chronic dysentery. In the general part of the instruction, the principles of treatment of acute and chronic dysentery are outlined and attention paid to the nutrition of patients. The following therapeutic methods were considered in drawing up the instruction: treatment with Prof V. A. Jhernokhvostov's alcohol antidysentery vaccine, treatment with garlic enemas according to Prof S. I. Ratner, treatment with the silver salt of norsulfazol [silver salt of sulfathiazol] according to Prof A. F. Bilibin, treatment with eucalyptus enemas according to A. A. Androzova, vinylin therapy according to Prof G.P. Rudnev and A. I. Kolobnova, and therapy with synthomycin.

An order of the Ministry of Public Health USSR deals with measures for combating dysentery. This order specifies further improvement in the hospitalization of dysentery patients and patients suffering from acute intestinal diseases in general (attention is called to the necessity of hospitalizing patients 3 days after they have become sick). The order also specifies extensive application of new chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of patients, and improvement in the quality of epidemiological investigation and routine sanitary supervision. Medical workers are charged with a greater degree of responsibility for the elimination of faults committed in carrying out measures for the prophylaxis and eradication of dysentery.

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